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PRODUCTION OF ANDIZHANNEFT' TRUST OF SREDAZNEFT' ASSOCIATION

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

An article in Pravda Vostoka of 4 March 1953 by A. Arutyunov, Chief Engineer of the Andizhanneft' Trust, reported that the trust had failed to perform satisfactorily during 1952. The collectives at the Andizhan, Yuzhnyy Alamyshik, and Khodzhiabad oil fields were said to have been content with a low technological level and poor utilization of equipment. However, the article stated, the Palvantash Oil Field attempted the introduction of progressive methods of work, and successfully fulfilled the yearly plan for extraction of petroleum.

A complex cost accounting system, which made possible the lowering of the cost of production, was used at the Palvantash Oil Field. The introduction of complex cost accounting in only one sector of the Palvantash Oil Field resulted in the saving of 125,000 rubles during 1952.

Secondary methods for extracting petroleum, and in particular contour flooding, were said to be opening new vistas for raising output. During 1953, the pumping of water into oil-bearing seams will begin on an operational basis at the Khodzhiabad and Yuzhnyy Alamyshik oil fields. Powerful pumping stations are being built for this purpose.

The establishment of the remote control of oil wells at the Yuzhnyy Alamyshik Oil Field was reported to be an important step in technical progress. Under this system one man, sitting at a control desk several kilometers from some of the wells, can start and stop the operation of the wells, and can control the operation of the pump as well as many other operations.

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Thermal acidization is a useful method for increasing production at the Andizhanneft' Trust. Petroleum-bearing seams of the Central Asia oil fields, as a rule, are composed of limestone and anhydrides, whose capacity for conducting liquids is not great. In addition, the oil contains a significant quantity of paraffin, resins, and asphaltenes. In such cases thermal acidization is useful in obtaining production. After the application of this method of operation at the Yuzhnyy Alamyshik Oil Field, the output of wells was increased by as much as 2,000 percent. During 1953, the volume of thermal acidization work will increase to five times that of 1952.

The Drilling Office of the Andizhanneft' Trust successfully fulfilled the 1952 plan for the over-all volume of drilling work and the placing of new wells in operation. During 1953, with the aid of turbodrills the volume of work will increase by six to seven times that of 1952. A shop for the repair of turbodrills has been built at the Andizhan Oil Field.

A reduction in the amounts of scarce weighted compounds and chemical reagents, which are used in the drilling of wells under complicated conditions, was made possible by a suggestion of Morshchinin, a young engineer. As a result of Morshchinin's suggestion, the drillers began to use locally available loess strata in place of barite, an expensive and scarce material, for the weighting of the clay solution used in drilling. At the Khodzhiabad Oil Field alone, this method saved the state 200,000 rubles in a short time.

The dehydration or de-emulsification of petroleum-bearing strata is another problem encountered at the Andizhanneft' Trust. Not long ago an electric dehydration apparatus was built at the Andizhan Oil Field in order to cope with this problem.(1)

Several other newspaper articles afford fragmentary details on the operations of oil fields of the Andizhanneft' Trust. A Pravda article of 28 January 1953 reported that six newly drilled wells had been exploited during 1953 at the Khodzhiabad Oil Field. One of these was a powerful gusher which had been brought under control. At the same time, it was said that the Sredazneft' Association was conducting extensive work with respect to the restoration of wells which were no longer producing.(2)

An article in the 5 March 1953 issue of Pravda Vostoka provided some information on production of the Andizhanneft' Trust during February 1953. During February, the Andizhan and Yuzhnyy Alamyshik oil fields were reported to have produced hundreds of tons of fuel above the plan. A considerable increase in extraction was said to have been attained by restoring nonproducing wells to a producing status.(3)

On 14 April, Komsomolskaya Pravda reported that the Khodzhiabad Oil Field was the first oil field in the Andizhanneft' Trust to have fulfilled the 4-month plan for the exploitation of new wells. The Khodzhiabad Oil Field was said to be the youngest in the Fergana Valley.(4)

SOURCES

1. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 4 Mar 53
2. Moscow, Pravda, 28 Jan 53
3. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 5 Mar 53
4. Moscow, Komsomolskaya Pravda, 14 Mar 53

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